

CHAPTER 11

SECURITY DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT

1100. GENERAL. This chapter contains information helpful in satisfying specific security equipment requirements and in determining their need. It explains general and specific Navy policies on certain devices and equipment not covered in the preceding chapters and describes their basic characteristics, purposes, and limitations.

1101. SECURITY/LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLES

a. Discussion

(1) Standard authorized security/law enforcement vehicles are identified in Federal Standard 122 (as annually amended).

(2) Security/law enforcement vehicles which will be used in or will transit proprietary or concurrent jurisdiction areas on or off station should conform to local and state requirements for the equipping and certification of law enforcement emergency vehicles.

(3) Leasing is usually more practical than procurement because of rapid accumulation of mileage and extensive wear. Requirements for base security/law enforcement vehicles will be filled through leasing except when procurement would be more practical or cost effective. Vehicles should be leased off the General Service Administration's (GSA) Centralized Leasing Program for Surveillance and Law Enforcement Vehicles.

(4) Security/law enforcement vehicle requirements should be coordinated between the security department and the public works transportation department. Requests for all security/law enforcement vehicles will be processed through normal vehicle procurement procedures established by COMNAVFACEGCOM. In the event of a dispute concerning types or quantities of vehicles, the matter will be forwarded to the Echelon 2 command for resolution.

(5) The security force shall be furnished with sufficient vehicles to maintain required patrol standards, respond to alarms and emergencies, and to maintain supervision. Commands should consider leasing costs and fuel economy when determining their security/law enforcement vehicle needs. The following guidance is provided:

(a) Large pursuit sedans are equipped with an eight cylinder engine, are more expensive to lease, and incur greater operating expense. They should be used primarily for traffic enforcement and exclusive law enforcement purposes such

as prisoner transports absent a designated transport vehicle, i.e., patrol wagon.

(b) Midsize patrol sedans are equipped with a six cylinder engine, are more economical to lease, and have lower operating costs. They are recommended for use as patrol vehicles and can generally accommodate prisoner shields, shotgun mounts, and communication consoles.

(c) Security departments may use compact or subcompact vehicles or other means of transportation in lieu of standard security/law enforcement vehicles, e.g., bicycles and patrol craft, where appropriate.

(6) Nonstandard or special use vehicles include vans, patrol wagons specifically designed for prisoner transport, motorcycles, all-terrain-vehicles.

(a) Use of motorcycles and all-terrain-vehicles is hazardous even to well trained operators of those vehicles, and authorization of their use by security force members is strongly discouraged.

(b) Public works departments will provide nonstandard or special use vehicles only when authorized by the Echelon 2 command. Requests for authorization must provide complete justification for nonstandard vehicles and also address safety issues.

(7) Security/law enforcement vehicles will be used by security force personnel solely for the performance of assigned security/law enforcement duties.

b. Vehicle Markings

(1) Various operational endeavors place the security/law enforcement vehicle and security force personnel in hazardous positions requiring immediate identification and visibility. Therefore, these vehicles must be distinctively marked. Distinctively marked security/law enforcement vehicles patrolling throughout an installation, including housing areas, parking lots, restricted areas and roadways, contribute significantly to reducing crime.

(2) Echelon 2 commands will determine that security/law enforcement vehicles used within their commands are adequately marked for the purposes for which the vehicles are used. Vehicles shall be painted the manufacturer's standard gloss white. The word "Police" in 4-inch reflectorized blue letters shall be centered on the rearward facing vertical portion of the trunk lid and to the top front vertical side of both front fenders. A command or regional security department logo of either magnetic or decal manufacture may be applied to the front doors of the vehicle. If these are used, their designs will be

approved by Echelon 2 commands. Echelon 2 commands, when practical and cost effective, should streamline the marking process by such methods as centralizing contract purchases of reflectorized decals for issuance to and application by local security departments.

(3) Whenever possible, all markings or decals on leased vehicles should be removable without damage to the vehicles.

(4) Requests to exempt security/law enforcement vehicles from standard security/law enforcement markings and/or standard Navy markings and identification shall be forwarded to Echelon 2 commands for approval. Approval authorities shall ensure that use of such vehicles is limited to performance of authorized security/law enforcement functions.

c. Related Equipment

(1) Procurement and installation of related equipment such as exterior emergency lights, alley lights, spot lights, sirens, grill lights, dash mounted lights, etc., will generally be the responsibility of the command unless the leasing contract specifies otherwise.

(2) Echelon 2 commands will determine that security/law enforcement vehicles used within their commands are adequately equipped and maintained for the purposes for which the vehicles are used.

(3) Any vehicle which is used to transport detainees will be equipped to safely do so. This will be looked at from both the viewpoint of safety of detainees and the viewpoint of safety of members of the security force.

(4) Security/law enforcement vehicles must be equipped to provide for rapid access by security force members to all their assigned weapons (e.g., shotguns) in a manner that does not require them to unnecessarily expose themselves to danger in order to get to their weapons. Simultaneously and no less importantly, access to the weapons and their use by others (e.g., detainees) must be prevented. To this end, an electronically operated shotgun mount with a concealed release should be used when shotguns are carried in the vehicle's interior.

(5) Before deciding not to support the costs of installing vehicle-mounted spot lights, alley lights, etc., Echelon 2 commands will consider the hazards involved if security force members have only handheld lights to use (e.g., intruders/assailants aiming their blows or weapons at the vicinity of the light held in the hand of the security force member).

(6) In all instances, related equipment will conform, as a minimum, to local state codes. Security/law enforcement vehicles in foreign locations, absent local requirements, shall use flashing red, blue, or a combination of red and blue emergency lights.

d. Vehicle Replacement Standard

(1) Time is of the essence in the performance of security/law enforcement duties. Loss of life or property are the risks of untimely security/law enforcement response or presence due to unreliable vehicles.

(2) Also, as stated above operational endeavors place the security/law enforcement vehicle and security force personnel in hazardous positions which results in placing great dependence for their safety on the reliability of their vehicle.

(3) Therefore, vehicles are to be replaced when they are no longer adequately reliable for the performance of security/law enforcement functions.

e. Overseas activities may deviate from the above vehicle standards when unable to comply because of non-availability of vehicles and/or equipment or restrictions imposed by local Status of Forces Agreements or North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreements if the deviation is approved by their Echelon 2 command.

1102. FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR SECURITY FORCES. The basic weapons issued to civilian/military security force personnel will be the 9mm pistol and the 12 gauge shotgun. THE USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED WEAPONS WHILE ON DUTY IS PROHIBITED. Service rifles are permitted for specific guard duties which require long range shooting such as guard towers. A squad automatic weapon is permitted for use on security patrol boats if the commanding officer has determined that need for such a weapon justifies the additional logistics and training requirements. The security officer and supervisory personnel will annually review firearm and ammunition requirements to ensure that the number of weapons and amount of ammunition available are appropriate.

a. Firearms Allowance List. Command procurement of firearms from other than Navy sources and not included on the Shore Based Allowance List contained in reference (r) is prohibited. Requests for changes in or establishment of firearms allowance will be submitted per reference (r).

b. Firearms allowance is based on the following guidelines. The allowance for security force handguns is normally based on 100 percent of manning. The allowance for Auxiliary Security Force (ASF) handguns is normally based on 50 percent of the size of the ASF. The allowance for shotguns is

normally based on 20 percent of the total security force and ASF membership.

c. The only ammunition authorized will be government-owned, officially procured, and issued for use in the specific weapon carried.

d. The required round for the 12-gauge shotgun issued for security force use is the standard commercial or military manufactured 00 buck. The minimum on-duty issue quantity of shotgun rounds is the number required to load the shotgun initially plus one full reload of the magazine.

1103. CAMOUFLAGE UTILITY UNIFORM AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

a. Camouflage Utility Uniform. Navy policy concerning the camouflage utility uniform is outlined in reference (ad).

b. Protective Equipment. Body armor and protective masks should be available for issue to security force members.

1104. MILITARY WORKING DOGS (MWD). MWD requirements and guidelines are discussed in reference (ae).

1105. SECURITY BADGES. To assist activities in evaluating strengths and vulnerabilities of security badges, and the manner of their application, the following is provided for information and use as appropriate. Echelon 2 commands will approve adequacy of security badges and their manner of use by their subordinate activities.

a. Security badges are used to both:

(1) Control physical access to an area for security purposes.

(2) Alert other personnel in the area to the presence of unauthorized persons, because such persons are not wearing a badge or are wearing a questionable badge.

b. All new acquisitions of security badge-related components involving use of magnetic stripes will comply with paragraph 0805.

c. Badges should have expiration dates and serial numbers.

d. The following statements should be on security badges:

(1) "U. S. Government Property."

(2) "Loss of this card must be reported at once."

(3) "If found, drop in nearest U. S. mail box."

(a) "Postmaster: Postage Guaranteed. Return to Commanding Officer, (address of the issuing activity indicated on face of security badge)."

(b) "Warning - issued for official use of the holder designated hereon. Use or possession by any other person is unlawful and will make the offender liable to penalty - 18 U.S.C. 499, 506, 701." (Reference should be made to Status of Forces Agreements for overseas activities only).